

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please incorporate the new Abstract being submitted herewith on a separate sheet of paper.

Please delete the fifth full paragraph on page 3 of the specification marked "REVISED PAGE."

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 of the specification marked "REVISED PAGE" with the following amended paragraph:

Practice has shown that with an increase in yarn transport speed, namely to more than 3500 m/min in the case of polyester, for example, more than 3000 m/min in the case of polypropylene and more than 4200 m/min in the case of polyamide, thread running becomes unstable and erratic despite the preparation. This instability increases further with any further increase in spinning yarn speed. This becomes problematical in the case of higher multi-end spinning positions. This is true in particular of deflection rollers and drawing rollers in pre-oriented POY and finished-oriented FOY as well as fully drawn FDY spinning operations. Another factor is that a progressively smaller separation [~~between yarn runs~~] between adjacent yarn runs is desired, not least of all for reasons pertaining to mechanical engineering and the process technology, so that with the same machine depth which would previously accommodate four yarn runs, the desired goal today is eight to ten. With a smaller separation, there is an increased risk

of skipping of filaments from adjacent yarn runs, which could then immediately cause a thread break. Not least of all for ecological reasons but also for economic reasons, it is impossible to increase the application of preparation agents to an unlimited extent through contact with the preparation lips accordingly.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7 of the specification marked "REVISED PAGE" with the following amended paragraph:

Instead of the migration nozzle [~~nozzle~~], the same nozzle or a slightly modified nozzle may also be used for relaxation, in which case steam is required instead of compressed air. Depending on the application, the nozzle may be used as a closed nozzle or as an open nozzle having a threading slot.

Please replace the second full paragraph of page 11 of the specification marked "REVISED PAGE" with the following amended paragraph:

The two base bodies of the migration nozzles are made of a highly wear-resistant and very expensive material, especially a ceramic. The boreholes or seats for the clamping means can be produced in a standardized or automated operation with regard to the diameters and diameter ratios. However, the alignment pins can be fabricated as inexpensive decotage [~~sic?~~] parts in various lengths for the respective application.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12 of the specification marked "REVISED PAGE" with the following amended paragraph:

Figures 2b, 2c and 2d ~~2e [sic; 2d2]~~ and 3a through 3c are also examples of a thermal treatment in one or two through-flow chambers, especially for treatment of yarn with superheated steam or hot air without any immediately preceding preparation. Each through-flow chamber has a yarn inlet 38, a yarn outlet 39 and a medium feed opening 15 in the middle area. If the medium is superheated steam, at the very high yarn transport speeds in use today, this will yield the disadvantage of extremely corrosive conditions for the yarn which has been treated at some point previously with preparation agents. What is especially interesting in this example is that the two through-flow chambers or steam chambers have a considerable length dimension which is due to the working process, or it must be determined from one case to the next. As shown in Figures 2b, 2c and 2d, the yarn treatment body has not only one through-flow chamber but instead has two or more through-flow chambers. With this novel embodiment of the connection means, the two chambers can be constructed especially close to one another. If several parallel yarn runs are needed, this is especially advantageous because this makes it possible to keep the separation T between two adjacent yarn runs extremely small. The alignment pin connection and screw connection are preferably produced on a line 37 parallel to the yarn run and are resistant to preparation agents. The medium supplied through feed opening 15 can leave the through-flow chamber through the yarn inlet 38 and the yarn outlet 39. If only a single treatment position is in use, the quantity of medium is still low and it can flow into the space. However, if multiple steam positions are used in the same room, the steam must be collected from the through chamber and removed, especially when working with superheated steam. Preferably one or more positions are surrounded with a common

medium collecting housing. In the case of the thermal treatment, a jet effect should be avoided. Steam may also be supplied through multiple boreholes. It is important to avoid a strong jet effect due to the thermal medium in the thermal treatment, whether the medium is hot air, superheated steam or any hot medium mixture which may also contain preparation agent, for example.

FINNEGAN
HENDERSON
FARABOW
GARRETT &
DUNNER LLP

1300 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
202.408.4000
Fax 202.408.4400
www.finnegan.com